THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR.

"Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."—JESUS CHRIST.

No. 8. Vol. XXXII. Tuesday, February 22, 1870. Price One Penny.

GREAT INDIGNATION MEETING

OF THE LADIES OF SALT LAKE CITY, JAN. 13, TO PROTEST AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF CULLOM'S BILL.

(From the Deseret News.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the inclemency of the weather, the Tabernacle was densely packed with ladies of all ages—old, young, and middle aged.

The meeting was opened with a very impressive prayer by Mrs. Zina D. Young.

On the motion of Sister Eliza R. Snow, Mrs. Sarah N. Kimball (President of the Female Relief Society of the 15th Ward) was elected president of the meeting.

Mrs. Lydia Alder was appointed secretary of the meeting.

The following ladies were proposed, and unanimously sustained, as a committee to draft resolutions:—

Mrs.	M. T. Smoot, prest.	20th w'd	F. R. S.
,,	M. N. Hyde, ,,	17	,,
,,	Isabella Horn, ,,	14	,,
,,	Mary Leaver, ,,	8	,,
,,	Prisc. Staines, ,,	12	,,
,,	Rachel Grant, ,,	13	,,

Mrs. KIMBALL, in rising to address the meeting, said she desired the prayers of all present, that she might be enabled to express herself in a comprehensive manner. They were there to speak in relation to the Government and institutions under which they lived, and she would ask: Have we transgressed any law of the United States? (Loud "No"—from the audience.) Then why are we here to-day? We have been driven from place to place, and why? Simply for believing in and practicing the counsels of God as contained in the Gospel of Heaven. The object of that meeting was to consider the justice of a bill now before the Congress of the United States. She said: "We are not here to advocate woman's rights, but man's rights." The bill in question would not only deprive our fathers, husbands, and brothers of enjoying the privileges bequeathed to citizens of the United States, but it would also deprive us, as women, of the privilege of selecting our husbands, and against this we most unqualifiedly protest.

While the committee on resolutions were absent, speeches were made by various ladies, the first, as follows, being delivered by

BATHSHEBA W. SMITH.

Beloved Sisters and Friends:—It is with no ordinary feelings that I meet with you on the present occasion. From my early youth I have been identified with the Latter-day Saints; hence I have been an eye and ear witness to many of the scenes that have been inflicted upon our people by a spirit of intolerant persecution.

I watched by the bedside of the first Apostle, David W. Patten, who fell a martyr in the Church. He was a noble soul. He was shot by a mob while defending the Saints in the State of

Missouri, Ray County, on the 25th of October, 1838. As brother Patten's life-blood oozed away, I stood by and heard his dying testimony to the truth of our holy religion, declaring himself to be a friend of all mankind; he sacrificed his life freely to defend the innocent. He had no feelings of hostility to his race, but labored to exalt them. His last words, addressed to his wife, were: "Whatever you do, oh! do not deny the faith." This circumstance made a lasting impression upon my youthful mind. In Missouri, mobs were burning houses and killing the Saints, when an army was sent by Governor Boggs, which we supposed had come to protect us; but, alas! time proved that it came to continue the same dreadful work—reducing the whole people from competence to extreme poverty, sending them forth, under an exterminating order, in midwinter, 200 miles across bleak prairies, among strangers in a strange State, leaving their homes and property to be possessed by their persecutors.

I was intimately acquainted with the life and ministry of our beloved Prophet and Patriarch, Joseph and Hyrum Smith. I know that they were pure men, who labored for the redemption of the human family. For six years I heard their public and private teachings. It was from their lips that I heard taught the principle of celestial marriage, and when I saw their mangled forms cold in death, having been slain for the testimony of Jesus by the hands of cruel bigots, in defence of law, justice, and Executive pledges, and although this was a scene of barbarous cruelty, which can never be erased from those who witnessed the heart-rending cries of widows and orphans, and mingled their tears with those of thousands of witnesses of the mournful occasion, the memories of which I hardly feel willing to awaken, yet I realized that they had sealed their ministry with their blood and that their testimony was in force.

On the 9th day of February, 1846—the middle of a cold and bleak winter—my husband, just rising from a bed of sickness, and I, in company with thousands of Saints, were driven again from our comfortable home, the accumulation of six years' industry and prudence, and, with two little children, commenced a long and weary journey through a wilderness, over prairies, deserts and mountains, to seek another home, for a wicked mob had decreed we must leave. Governor Ford, of Illinois, said the laws were powerless to protect us. Exposed to the cold of winter and the storms of spring, we continued our journey amid want and exposure, burying by the way side a dear mother, a son, and many kind friends and relatives.

We reached the Missouri River in July. Here our country thought proper to make a requisition upon us for a battalion to defend our national flag in the war pending with Mexico. We responded promptly, many of my kindred stepping forward and performing a journey characterized by their commanding officer as "unparalelled in history." With the most of our youth and middle-aged men gone, we could not proceed, hence we were compelled to make another home, which, though humble, approaching winter made very desirable. In 1847-8, all who were able, through selling their surplus property, proceeded; we, who remained, were told, by an unfeeling Indian Department, we must vacate our houses and re-cross the Missouri River, as the laws would not permit us to remain on Indian lands! We obeyed, and again made a new home, though only a few miles distant. The latter home we abandoned in 1849, for the purpose of joining our co-religionists in the then far off region, denominated on the maps, "The Great Desert," and by some later geographers as "Eastern Upper California."

In this isolated country we made new homes, and, for a time, contended with the crickets for a scanty subsistence. The rude, ignorant, and almost nude Indians were a heavy tax upon us, while struggling again to make comfortable homes and improvements; yet we bore it all without complaint, for we were buoyed up with the happy reflections that we were so distant, and had found an asylum in such an undesirable country, as to strengthen us in the hope that our homes would not be coveted, and that should we, through the blessing of God, succeed in planting our own vine and fig tree, no one

could feel heartless enough to withhold from us that religious liberty which we had sought in vain amongst our former neighbors.

Without recapitulating our recent history—the development of a people whose industry and morality have extracted eulogy from their most bitter traducers—I cannot but express my surprise, mingled with regret and indignation at the recent proceedings of ignorant, bigoted, and unfeeling men, headed by the Vice-President, to aid intolerant sectarians and reckless speculators, who seek for proscription and plunder, and who feel willing to rob the inhabitants of these valleys of their hard-earned possessions, and what is dearer, the constitutional boon of religious liberty.

The following is a verbatim report of the remarks of the next speaker :—

MRS. LEVI RITER.

In rising before this vast assembly my heart is filled with feelings that words cannot express. We have not met here, my beloved sisters, as women of other States and Territories meet, to complain of the wrongs and abuses inflicted upon us by our husbands, fathers, and sons; but we are happy and proud to state that we have no such afflictions and abuses to complain of. Neither do we ask for the right of franchise; nor do we ask for more law, more liberty, or more rights and freedom from our husbands and brothers; for there is no spot on this wide earth where kindness and affection are more bestowed upon woman, and her rights so sacredly defended as in Utah. We are here to express our love for each other, and to exhibit to the world our devotion to God our Heavenly Father; and to show our willingness to comply with the requirements of the Gospel; and the law of Celestial Marriage is one of its requirements that we are resolved to honor, teach, and practise, which may God grant us strength to do. ("Amen," from the audience.) And that we may have a continuation of liberty I ask in the name of Jesus Christ. ("Amen," again by the audience.)

The resolutions drafted by the Committee were then presented, and carried unanimously, being greeted with loud cheers. They were as follows :—

Resolved.—That we, the ladies of Salt Lake City, in mass meeting assembled, do manifest our indignation and protest against the Bill before Congress, known as the Cullom Bill, also the one known as the Cragin Bill, and all similar Bills, expressions, and manifestos.

Resolved.—That we consider the above-named Bills foul blots on our national escutcheon—absurd documents—atrocious insults to the Honorable Executive of the United States Government, and malicious attempts to subvert the rights of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved.—That we do hold sacred the Constitution bequeathed us by our forefathers, and ignore, with laudable womanly jealousy, every act of those men to whom the responsibilities of government have been entrusted, which is calculated to destroy its efficacy.

Resolved.—That we unitedly exercise every moral power and every right which we inherit as the daughters of American citizens, to prevent the passage of such bills; knowing that they would inevitably cast a stigma on our Republican Government by jeopardising the liberty and lives of its most loyal and peaceable citizens.

Resolved.—That in our candid opinion, the presentation of the aforesaid bills indicates a manifest degeneracy of the great men of our nation; and their adoption would presage a speedy downfall and ultimate extinction of the glorious pedestal of Freedom, Protection, and Equal Rights established by our noble ancestors.

Resolved.—That we acknowledge the institutions of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints as the only reliable safeguard of female virtue and innocence; and the only sure protection against the fearful sin of prostitution and its attendant evils, now prevalent abroad, and, as such, we *are* and *shall* be united with our brethren in sustaining them against each and every encroachment.

Resolved.—That we consider the originators of the aforesaid bills disloyal to the constitution, and unworthy of any position of trust in any office which involves the interests of our nation.

Resolved.—That, in case the bills in question should pass both Houses of

Congress and become a law by which we shall be disfranchised as a Territory, we, the ladies of Salt Lake City, shall exert all our power and influence to aid in the support of our own State Government.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE LAST RAIL OF THE U. C. R. R.

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 99.)

The Vice President of the Utah Central being called upon for a speech, the following response was made by

WM. JENNINGS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I stand before you this day with feelings in my breast which I feel myself inadequate to express. I am proud that I am a citizen of Utah, and that I am participating with you in the celebration of laying the last rail and driving the last spike of the Utah Central—the first line of railroad that has been constructed in this Territory. I am proud to think that the last spike in the last rail of the Utah Central is constructed of our native iron, but more because of the wonderful progress in the development of our Territory that has been made since our arrival here, twenty-two years ago. (Cheers.) The construction of thirty-seven miles of railroad may, in the eyes of some, seem but a trifling affair; but when the inconveniences attending our isolated position are considered, and it is remembered that we have not had the ready facilities of commerce enjoyed by those who live on or near the sea-board of the Atlantic or Pacific, and that the Utah Central is the result of home enterprise, and has been constructed solely by the laboring population of Utah, I think it is justly entitled to be considered a great enterprise. The Union and Central Pacific lines, and almost every line of railroad throughout the country, have had to be assisted largely by State or National aid when in course of construction, but the Utah Central has had neither, but is the result of the enterprise, unity and labor of the people of Utah. I feel proud of the achievement, and on this occasion I wish to express my joy and pleasure at being one with you.

To the workmen who have aided in the construction of this road I tender my thanks. I have been with and have travelled amongst them a great deal during the past summer, and I am happy to be able to say that they have labored contentedly and with a spirit becoming Latter-day Saints.

I hope that we shall soon see the day when the "iron horse" will not only place us in direct communication, as it does to-day, with San Francisco in the West, and Boston and New York and all the principal cities of the East, but that there may soon be a chain of railways extending to every city in Utah and through our neighboring Territories of the Rocky Mountains.

A salute of one gun and music by martial band were followed by a speech from Superintendent of the Utah Central Railroad.

JOSEPH A. YOUNG.

I can say to you who hear me to-day, that speaking is not my *forte*—the part I have taken in connection with the building of this railroad has been the working part and not the speaking part. But I feel proud to-day that I have lived to witness the consummation of this great event in our history as a people. When we came into these valleys, over twenty years ago, barefooted, almost without clothing, without provisions, trusting on the arm of God for aid and protection, we found the country barren and desolate, and we have need to be thankful to our Heavenly Father that we have lived to take part in the laying of the last rail and the driving of the last spike of the Utah Central Railroad. I consider it something that we, as a people, may justly be proud of. We have been accused of being exclusive. Where is our exclusiveness now? We invite the East and the West and the North and the South to come up to Zion and learn of her ways. The more our

actions and works, as a people, are investigated, the higher we stand in the estimation of those whose good opinion is worth having (cheers). I hope that the last spike of this road will be but the first of the next which shall extend from this place to the cotton country (Dixie), and I trust to live to see the day when every nook and place in this Territory, that is capable of sustaining human beings, will be settled with good, honest, hardworking people, and that the same will be accessible by railroad, that we may travel from one settlement to another and carry our passengers in comfortable cars, and thus show those who want to know what we are doing.

Salute of one gun and music by Tenth Ward brass band.

Col. B. O. CARR, of the Union Pacific line, was then introduced to make a speech. After presenting the regrets of Superintendent Meade, at his inability to be present, the following remarks were made by

MR. CARR.

This is an occasion of congratulation to all of you, but to us who are strangers it is more an occasion of wonderment than anything else. We, who have come recently from the East, never expected to find anything like this in this country. It is something like forty years since the first railroad was laid in the United States, and twenty years ago there were only six thousand miles laid in all this vast country; but when the Union and Central Pacific lines were completed there were over forty thousand miles. The Utah Central railroad, although only thirty-seven or thirty-eight miles long, is perhaps the only railroad west of the Missouri river that has been built entirely without Government subsidies; it has been built solely with money wrung from soil which, a few years ago, we used to consider a desert, by the strong arms of the men and women who stand before me. And almost everything used in its construction, but especially the last spike, is the product of the country.

Your Superintendent, Mr. Young, said that you are not an exclusive people; but I think, ladies and gentlemen, that you are very much so, so far as the Western country is concerned, in accomplishing so much as you have with so little means and so few advantages to do it. (Great cheering.)

All that I have to say further in regard to exclusiveness, is that I cannot imagine how any man, whether "Mormon," "Gentile," saint or sinner, can do other than feel happy at the completion of this road. I wish it the utmost success on its journey to the far South.

Salute of one gun, and music by Capt. Croxall's brass band.

Chief Engineer of the Western Division of the U. P. R. R. was introduced and addressed the assembly.

T. B. MORRIS, ESQ.

I have but one word to say to the working men of Utah, and that I would say briefly. I have been fifteen years engaged in railroad business, but I have never seen a single road made to which capitalists did not contribute their money, or the responsibility of which did not fall upon the Government or the State in which said road was made. But here nearly forty miles of railroad have been built, every shovel full of dirt of which has been removed by the working men of Utah, and every bar of the iron of the road has been placed in position by their labor. (Loud cheers.) You can publish to the world that the working men of Utah built and own this road.

I have said one thing, and I want to say one thing more. Do not stop were you are. When you laid the last two rails to-day, they stuck out a little. That means—"Go on."

Salute of one gun, and music by Camp Douglas band, succeeded by the following remarks from

HON. JOHN TAYLOR.

I am glad to meet with such a large assemblage of people as are present to witness and take part in the celebration of so important an event as that which has brought us here to-day. Like you all, I have been very much interested in the completion of this railroad. I hope to see the time when this city will be connected with the remotest parts of our Territory by railroads, that we may meet the cars in every settlement. We have but one railroad

among us for the time being, but there is a long one East and another West, and we can go East and West, and by and by we shall be able to go North and South and stretch out in every direction. Our course has been onward and will continue to be so from this time forth and forever. I will conclude by saying, Success to the Utah Central Railroad.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Superintendent of the Utah Division of the Central Pacific, was next introduced, and made a short, and we are informed a very good speech, but we regret to say that his remarks were inaudible and we were unable to report them.

Speeches were expected from Hons. G. A. SMITH, D. H. WELLS and GEO. Q. CANNON. The former requested to be excused on account of indisposition; the two latter were excused because of the length of the exercises and the very cool weather.

Benediction was pronounced by Elder H. W. NAISBITT, and the immense concourse of spectators quickly dispersed.

Thus ended the celebration of the most important event, considered from a commercial standpoint, that has ever transpired in Utah Territory. Our chief city now enjoys steam communication with the world at large. With the advent of this most auspicious and long desired event, we may naturally expect a much larger influx of the transient and permanent element, good and bad, than has ever been seen before; but the result we fear not, believing that the advantages that will accrue therefrom will far outweigh any disadvantages that can possibly arise. The days of isolation are now for ever past—we thank God for it. Our people by their unity and the practice in days past of the virtues that most adorn human nature, while contending with almost unheard of obstacles and difficulties, have performed a work which has elicited the most unqualified meed of praise from honorable men and women of all nations who have visited us; with the increase of facilities of every kind that the advent of railroads will bring, the same unity and untiring energy in the future cannot but effect results still more marvellous and praiseworthy. That such may be the case, and that all our labors and facilities may be used and over-ruled for the glory of the Great Supreme, for the acceleration of His cause, the consummation of His purposes and the triumph of His kingdom upon the earth, is our earnest desire and prayer.

THE FESTIVITIES LAST NIGHT.

With the approach of night the crowds of people who had witnessed the ceremonies at the laying of the last rail, having refreshed and rested a short time, again put in an appearance, and very soon the streets were alive with happy crowds bent on continuing the festivity, and showing by their presence their feelings with regard to the event of the day.

The illumination commenced about six o'clock, but it was not until about seven that it showed to the best advantage. Windows sparkled in the distance with innumerable candles which in the aggregate flooded the street with light; gay colored Chinese lanterns swung to and fro, and transparencies with appropriate mottoes shone conspicuously at different points. The City Hall, the Deseret University, J. M. Allen's stove store, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, Hooper, Eldredge & Co.'s, and Hussey, Dahler and Co.'s banks, Walker Bros'. store, and Kimball & Lawrence's, were conspicuous among the places illuminated. Stretching across East Temple St., from the Eagle Emporium, was a transparency having on the north side "Hail to Utah Central," and on the south side, "Welcome the Great Highway." The window of the Eagle Emporium Co-operative Institution had a beautifully designed transparent screen, which bore the device of three locomotives, that on the left hand bearing the inscription "Pacific," the one on the right hand "Atlantic," while the centre one was "Utah." Underneath was the motto "The Utah Central R. R. extends her iron hand of sincere welcome to the East and West." The design and motto, we believe, were by brother David Candland. C. Davey, west of the Theatre, had a neat little transparency with the motto "Utah's Great Enterprise, the Utah Central."

The *Deseret News* office was conspicuous with its mottoes and transparencies; and though we are not in the habit of boasting, we think it had no rival in this respect. Its mottoes were, "Brigham Young—Pioneer of the Press, Telegraphy, and Railroading;" "The Pioneer Paper welcomes the Pioneer Railroad;" "Salt Lake now—Dixie next;" "Welcome the first Locomotive;" "Utah stretches her arms to the two Oceans;" "The U. P. R. R. and C. P. R. R.—feeders of the Utah Central." The three first presented a magnificent appearance in the mammoth transparencies.

Shortly after seven o'clock a huge bonfire was kindled near the Arsenal, which cast a red glare over the heavens like the beacon fires of olden times.

Pyrotechnic displays were witnessed in different parts of the city, that provided by the municipal authorities being discharged on Arsenal Hill. The low hanging clouds somewhat marred the effectiveness of the fireworks, as the rockets rose into the foggy atmosphere and burned with diminished brilliancy.

The ball at the Theatre, however, was the grand affair of the night. The scenery had been carefully removed, the wings put to flight, the borders covered up, and the mimic ball-room of the drama became a monster one, where two hundred gaily disposed persons could glide through the mazes of the dance. In the front of the dress circle a gallery had been erected for the orchestra, which was decorated with the National Red, White and Blue. The proscenium curtain was also neatly draped with the same colors, while the side-light boxes on the stage were covered in a tasteful manner, red and white intertwined, the national colors surmounting them. The back of the stage was finely carpeted and formed into a recess for ladies, being seated with sofas and lounges, and fronted by a beautiful palace column scene. The green room was also luxuriously furnished for ladies, with lounges and sofas; the grand piano occupying its old place in the south-east part of the room.

The assemblage was a brilliant one, the guests having been invited without respect to party or opinion. As Jenkins does not do duty on the *News*, our readers will pardon an omission of his peculiar kind of description of the ladies' toilets. The fair wearers were lovely and happy-looking, and did not seem to care a snap for Cullom's bill, or any threatened invasion of their rights to live and honor the man of their choice.

Among the prominent gentlemen present we noticed Presidents Brigham Young, George A. Smith and Daniel H. Wells; the members of the Quorum of the Twelve now in the city, President Joseph Young, sen.; the officers of the Utah Central; the officers of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific who were at the ceremonies in the afternoon; a great many of the members of the Legislature now in session; a number of Federal officers; General Gibbon and several officers from Camp Douglas; and our principal merchants, with the Municipal authorities of Ogden and Kaysville, and a number of leading citizens from different points at a distance from this city. All, of course, had their fair and blooming partners with them, and as these, at times, occupied the seats in the dress circle or other parts of the building, they formed a parterre of beauty and worth. The enjoyment was genuine and was kept up till a late hour.

The full length of floor was divided into twenty-five circles, each serving for a set of eight; and when the floor was filled and "promenade all" was the order, such a circling and moving and intervening took place as almost to make one's head feel as if it, too, were promenading the grand.

Up stairs the rear of the stage gallery was very artistically arranged by a disposition of tasteful scenery, into a supper-room, where creature comforts were dispensed to all who desired them.

The several committees connected with the celebration and the ball are entitled to hearty thanks for the admirable character of their arrangements and the manner in which they were carried out.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1870.

THE ELDERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Elder Angus M. Cannon wrote to the *News* from Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, Jan. 13. He and Elders J. and H. Houtz had visited and preached at Shenandoah and Mahanoy City, at each of which places there were a few Saints, among whom Elders H. J. Rudy and Geo. Moesser were laboring. Elders Cannon and Houtz went to Sunbury. Dr. Eyster procured the Court House, Jude Alexander Gordon adjourning his court for the purpose, and Elder Cannon delivered a lecture on the "History of Utah and the Mormons," to a crowded assembly, the court and members of the bar remaining to the close. After the meeting, Hon. G. F. Miller said he had taken an active part in Congress in defeating the Ashley bill, and Hon. J. B. Parker said he had little doubt of the admission of Utah as a State, provided that polygamy was a part of our religion, which he was not prepared to dispute. Elder Cannon expected to visit Scranton.

Elder N. H. Felt, writing to his family from North Fields Farm, Franklin County, Mass., stated that he and brother Brinzee were travelling together. They had preached to full congregations at that place. A physician remarked that if polygamy was a remedy for the social evil, he would not lift up his hand against it. Elder Felt says, "The rural districts are much more accessible than the cities. I think that quite a number from this neighborhood will go to Utah next season."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Elder H. H. Cluff wrote to the *News* from Honolulu, Dec. 29. He and his companions arrived there Dec. 28, per steamer *Idaho*, eleven days from San Francisco. They were waiting an express from brother G. Nebeker to convey them to Laie, the ladies of the company infinitely preferring to make the journey by land, having had a surfeit of the sea.

MORTALITY OF SALT LAKE CITY.—Mr. Joseph E. Taylor, sexton of Salt Lake City, reports the total of interments for that city in 1869 to be 391. The population of Salt Lake City is usually represented at 20,000 to 25,000. Taking the lowest of those numbers would make the percentage of the mortality of the city 19·55 per thousand per annum. Mr. Taylor further says,—

"Having been often asked the question, whether the death rate was not considerably greater among polygamic families than monogamic? I will answer. Of the 292 children buried from Salt Lake City last year (1869), 64 were children of polygamists, while 228 were children of monogamists; and further, that out of this number there was not even one case of infanticide."

According to the Registrar General's return, the corrected death-rate of Great Britain and Ireland for the quarter ending Dec. 31, was at the rate of 23·31 per thousand per annum.

FEELING BAD AND GETTING WORSE.—Religious people seem to be unwontly saturnine just now. The future appears to be overspread with gloom to them. The *English Churchman* says, "Everything is going to the bad, and it is useless to try to stop it." Another paper, commenting on the above, says, "Such is the prevalent language of a vast number of well-meaning people. Why, these prophets will bring about the fulfilment of their own prophecies, and that shortly, unless they pluck up a better heart and arouse themselves to a more manly tone of thought." Scripture does say that men's hearts should fail them for fear of the things which were to come in the latter days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA.

Coalville, Summit Co., Utah,
Jan. 15, 1870.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—Knowing that your general interest is for the upbuilding of Zion, I write to say that I have visited several settlements of the Saints in this part since my return, and I find them generally well and a good spirit is prevailing.

The wheat crop was very good here last season, and the potato crop was good. Wheat is $1.00 (about 3s. 4d.) per bushel, flour $3.00 per hundred pounds. Provisions are not scarce here, notwithstanding the grasshoppers did some damage, mostly to the oats and barley.

The grading on the Coalville and Echo R. R. is mostly done and the ties are now being furnished, so that when spring opens the track can soon be completed. The weather was fine here this winter until yesterday, when we had a snow storm. It is very blustery and stormy to-day. Sufficient snow has fallen to make sleighing for the first time this winter.

I truly feel thankful to you for your care over me while I was on my mission, and I sincerely hope and pray for your prosperity while on your mission, as well as a safe and happy return.

With kind regards I remain your brother in the Gospel,

EDMOND ELDREDGE.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 20, 1870.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—I often think of you and the Elders abroad travelling and ministering for Zion, and the contrast between them and those who divine for money—the former sent forth without purse or scrip, trusting in God; the latter with all the luxuries that man and gold can command. I am led to exclaim, "Their days are numbered, they are weighed in the balance and found wanting."

We have had glorious times during the holidays, including laying the last rail and driving the last spike of the Utah Central R. R. President Young drove the spike, and I can assure you our hearts beat high. Some thought the President would not be able to be present, on account of sickness, but God our Father heard our prayers in his behalf, and Brigham was there in the midst of thousands of the Latter-day Saints whom he had led from bondage and affliction and planted their feet in this goodly land, made beautiful by their industry and the blessing of God upon their labors. The evening and the balance of the week were spent celebrating the event with grand balls in the Theatre. All—every body, Christian, Jew, and the rest of mankind, were invited. The Theatre, under the direction of our esteemed brethren, Clawson and Caine, was embellished with the "Old Flag," beautiful hangings, chandeliers,

&c. The parquette, floored level with the stage, accommodated twenty-four sets of quadrilles for dancing. I presume over one thousand persons were present. A complimentary ball and supper were also given to the workmen, &c., of the U. C. R. R., which I think was the largest, there being upwards of fifteen hundred ladies and gentlemen present, and I feel gratified in being counted worthy to associate with God's chosen ones in these grand reunions.

On Thursday the 13th the ladies of this city met in the Old Tabernacle to hold an Indignation Meeting, several thousand present. They talked as only those can who have God and right on their side.

Presidents Young, Smith and Wells are in good health and spirits. The Twelve, the Bishops and the Elders are faithful and alive to the interest of the kingdom. It is a glorious work. God is at the helm of the old ship Zion.

Your family are all well. Charles W. is messenger in the Council. It would do you good to look in upon us and see the old familiar faces at their several desks, with President Geo. A. Smith at the head of the hall, mallet in hand, his voice sounding through the chamber, "Mr. Secretary, call the Roll;" "Chaplain, open the Council." Then a good hymn, "Do what is right, let the consequence follow." Then our dear brother, Joseph Young, sen., who prays good blessings on every body, calls fervently on the Lord. Then President Smith, "Petitions in order;" "Message from the House," &c. It brings old times before you, I know, and methinks I hear you say, "God bless them." Yes, and we say, "God bless brother Albert, and return him safe to us again." We are having good times now, but better are in store for us, for I know we shall be faithful, if we are always teachable. My kind regards to all the brethren who are with you. Brother Isaac Groo, and all who know that I am writing, send kind love and prayers for your welfare and that of all the Elders.

Your brother in the Gospel,

JOHN D. T. MCALLISTER.

Williamsburg, Brooklyn City,
New York, Jan. 20, 1870.

President A. Carrington.

Dear Brother,—Being out of employment, the present appears a favorable opportunity to send a few lines across the mighty deep. Work is dull here, quite a number of the brethren are out of employment, and I have to exercise considerable faith in money matters, not being willing that any should go hungry. The condition I found myself in on landing at this place last July, with my wife and seven young children and one shilling, with the subsequent experience, enables me to enter into the feelings of any poor Saint who arrives in this place without means. The Saints here are upon the whole a generous people. Considerable sums have been collected at various times for the benefit of the new arrivals during the late emigration. Although we have had many calls for assistance, God has enabled me to assist all, no one having lacked food and shelter, for which I feel thankful. Instead of the old number, please direct to me No. 136, P. O. Williamsburg.

Bishop Burton is here, having just returned from Washington, where he accompanied Captain Hooper, who I am happy to say has recovered from his illness, through which he was detained here some days. Quite a number of Bishops and Elders are from time to time visiting us and instructing the Saints in their duties, also encouraging them to struggle for their deliverance. Our halls are well filled, many strangers attending, considerable enquiries are being made, no Sunday passing without one or more articles in the *New York Sun* and other papers, referring to our proceedings. As usual, some few truths are to be found amongst a mass of falsehoods. One good resulting from this publicity is the increased number of visitors. We are baptizing a few, with prospects of adding to the number.

Our late President, brother Miles, is about to embark in business in Salt Lake City. Brother Parr, our late Branch President, is here on business, having left his family in the Valley. I with my brethren and the Saints generally are enjoying good health,

the weather being remarkably mild for the season, more like spring than winter. I and my brethren are struggling to disseminate the principles of truth in this wicked place. Union and peace to a considerable extent are enjoyed in this Branch of the Church. Bishop Burton has just informed me of the arrival from Liverpool of some of the publications of the Church, for which I am thankful The disposal of them will be an easy matter.

Will you kindly publish my address, with an invitation to my old friends in London to write to me?

Praying God to bless you and every faithful Saint throughout the world, I subscribe myself your humble brother and co-worker in the vineyard,

PHILIP WISE BOTT.

184, North 8th St.,
between North 5th & 6th Sts.,
Williamsburg, New York, U.S.A.

AUSTRALIA.

Maiden Town, Dec. 4, 1869.

President Carrington.

Dear Brother,—It is with much pleasure that I take up my pen to inform you of my safe arrival in Australia, the field of my future labor in the cause of the kingdom of our God, and to give you some account of what I have done and how I have done it.

As soon as circumstances would permit (some months after my appointment), I left our dear, much-loved mountain home, by the Central Pacific Railroad, that great highway which has been cast up for the purpose of gathering the honest in heart, with speed swiftly, to the hiding place of the Saints.

On my arrival in San Francisco, I went to work to hunt up the Saints. I found them in a very scattered and lifeless condition—some had apostatized, others were on the verge of apostacy, a few were still called Latter-day Saints, but they had lost the Spirit, or nearly so. They had not even the name to live. They had had no meetings for years, and so scattered and unacquainted with each other were they, that it occupied me some weeks to find them. However, I did succeed in bringing a few together, and held meetings at the house of sister Eveleth, and I believe I may say that we were blessed and received a portion of the Spirit of God. Some promised that they would use all their energies to gather away to Zion at once, and all promised me that they would lose no opportunity that would tend that way.

Having been sent on my mission without purse or scrip, according to the apostolic order, I had to remain in California until I could get means to pay my passage by sea. After I had got the Saints together I had no difficulty, for all contributed liberally according to their circumstances, and their kindness I shall not easily forget.

Having procured a passage, I left the Saints in charge of Elder Joseph Spencer, an Australian Saint, and embarked on board the North German barque *Sarah and Mariah*, bound for Nelson, New Zealand. There were thirteen passengers. We had a very pleasant passage of 63 days. I preached every Sunday, and had the pleasure of baptizing one of the passengers, a schoolmaster.

Having to wait in Nelson for a steamer over Sunday, I used the opportunity to preach twice, and created a good impression. They exacted from me a promise that I would either visit them myself or send some one with authority.

I am now in Victoria, Australia. I have been here ten days, and have travelled over three hundred miles, have preached four times, baptized two persons, and after hunting up the scattered sheep, have organized them into two Branches of 18 members. There are others to be hunted up, and in a few days I intend to go to Sydney and organize Branches, Conferences, &c. This is really a large and scattered field of labor, and a few more Elders would be a great boon.

Please give my brotherly love and remembrance to brothers Albert Dewey, J. Hardie, and all the Valley Saints, and accept the deep respect and sincere love of your brother and fellow laborer in the kingdom of God,

ROBERT BEAUCHAMP.

ENGLAND.

Devonport, Feb. 10, 1870.

President A. Carrington,

Dear Brother,—I cheerfully write

you a few items concerning the prosperity of the work of God in the Bristol Conference, as far as my experience is concerned. Since I had the privilege to listen to your good advice and instructions, together with my old friend Lewis W. Shurtliff in Bristol and Bath, I have had the privilege to travel, in company with President Joseph S. Richards, through the Wiltshire and Somersetshire part of this Conference. The Saints received us very kindly, and we found them with few exceptions striving to live the truth, and though generally very poor, yet rejoicing in the Lord. The Saints in this region of country are few and far between. We found that public opinion was so strong against us, that none would pay any attention to us except the few Saints here and there. When we came to the small town of Baltonsborough, we concluded to storm the place. We found three Saints, brother and sister Smart and his aged mother; she was very sick, but they received us very kindly, for they are good Saints.

There had not been any preaching there for years, and we concluded to try the place once more. Brother Smart, brother Richards and myself went from door to door and invited all, rich and poor, priest and people, to come and listen to the Gospel as taught anciently, inviting them to our meeting, telling them that Mormon Elders from America would address them. Some shut their doors in our faces, some called us in and listened to us, others contended with us, and at evening quite a number attended our meeting. We convened in an empty house, carpeted and seated by brother Smart, and a good fire rendered it very comfortable, and God gave unto us a rich possession of the good spirit of revelation, enabling us to bear a faithful testimony to the people, who listened very attentively. At dismissal all appeared well satisfied.

Being encouraged with our success, when we came to the town of Creech in the same shire, we visited most of the place from door to door. A still larger number attended our meetings, and we were greatly blessed in speaking to a very orderly and attentive audience. We had a very good and interesting time together, and were made a blessing to each other and the people, and I have no doubt but it will be attended with good results.

Since I took leave of brother Richards, I have travelled through the Devonshire and Cornwall part of the Conference, where the Saints are equally scattered with those in the other part of the Conference. I have to travel over at least 200 miles of country to visit 79 Saints, and 56 of them reside in the two Branches of Devonport and East Down, 104 miles apart. At the latter place there is a good prospect. Every time I attend there the people fill the house, and another new house is opened to preach in. Many are believing, but they do not as yet obey.

I have just returned from Cornwall. After a sea voyage of six hours' duration on a boisterous sea, I walked 14 miles next day to Ponsongath, St. Kinean. I arrived at the old cot of Elder Anthony Tripp, fisherman, whose name deserves honorable mention. He has lived a lone Saint there since 1851, and has been faithful for years and paid his tithing. In years past he preached the Gospel in most of the places around, until no one would listen to him. He is in his 71st year. No Elder from Zion ever preached here but me, nor has any Elder preached here for years. We held two meetings on Wednesday the 2nd and Friday the 4th of Feb. The house was crowded with as many as could get in, and the good Spirit of God was with me. Some few were very bitter, declaring that I deserved hanging for testifying that God would destroy all who rejected the message. One man called out, "Strap him up;" another said the man has preached the Bible, and you are full of the spirit of the Devil; while others were still listening to my teaching inside after the meeting was dismissed. Many are believing, but it is such a "disgrace" to obey. The raging man is a Bible Christian.

It is my meat and drink to spread the news of salvation to this benighted generation, and I hope to be faithful to my calling in doing all the good to all His people that lies in my power. Most of them are very faithful an

very kind to me, though very poor. Many are out of employ and scarcely know how to live, but God keeps opening the way. Our meetings are very good.

I pray God to abundantly bless you and all your co-laborers in the Office and elsewhere. Elder Irwin joins me in love. Yours truly,

JOHN ALBISTON.

P. S.—I have lately had word from President Richards, and am happy to inform you that he is prospering in his labors in Wiltshire and Somersetshire, and has a better opening to preach to strangers. I believe we shall prosper in our labors together.

J. A.

UTAH NEWS.

THE following are from the *Deseret News* to January 29:—

The *Salt Lake Telegraph* reappeared Jan. 28.

The Post Office had been removed to the Exchange Buildings.

Elder Parley P. Pratt expected to go on his mission to the Eastern States, Jan. 27.

The Ogdenites were petitioning for the appointment of D. H. Peery for postmaster of that city.

The Cache Valley people say railroad mail matters affecting them are considerably cranked and twisted.

Brother Wm. D. Roberts, of Provo, was about to start for the States for a large number of honey bees.

Sandwich Islands' sugar and rice, produced by the brethren at Laie, were on sale at the Co-operative Store.

"Last spike" celebrations had been held at Springville, Mount Pleasant, Springtown, and several other settlements.

Mass meetings for the venting of feminine indignation against the Cullom and Cragin policy were common in the settlements.

Some burglars attempted to break into Hooper, Eldredge & Co.'s bank, East Temple Street, Jan. 19, but they took nothing of value.

Mrs. Olive N. Robinson delivered a lecture on "Woman, her sphere, usefulness in society, mental development, &c.," in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, Jan. 17.

The officers and members of Companies A B and C, 3rd Regiment Infantry, Nauvoo Legion, with a few friends, had social parties in the 20th Ward Schoolhouse Jan. 25 and 27.

Geo. C. L. wrote from St. George, Jan. 1, that brother William Cowley, of that place, while in Damron Valley, was fired at by some persons unknown. Tracks of two horses were visible next morning.

The Female Relief Society of the 20th Ward gave a "superlative" party, Jan. 19. Saltatory exercises and tired limbs confirmed Sancho Panza's ejaculation—"Blessings on the man who invented sleep."

The case of Salt Lake City *v.* Mrs. Nellie K. Robinson, in the long pending suit relative to the Warm Springs, has been decided in favor of the city by the Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington.

The Female Relief Society of the 7th Ward gave a dance and supper to the members of the Ward, Jan. 24, for the purpose of collecting funds to construct a building for the Society's purposes. The music and house were had gratis. An excellent time was enjoyed.

The Female Relief Society of the 8th Ward held a social party, Jan. 25, the Bishop tendering the use of the Ward Hall for the purpose. Committee, Mrs. McAllister, Mrs. K. Palmer, and Mrs. L. Spencer; Managers, Messrs. James Shelmerdine, I. Brocklehurst, and A. McKinnon.

R. L. Campbell, Esq., superintendent of common schools, had made a tour of Cache and Box Elder Counties. He visited many schoolhouses in Cache and found the trustees in the several districts alive to the importance of furnishing their schoolrooms with black-boards, charts, maps, and school apparatus.

The gallery in the New Tabernacle is progressing rapidly. It was commenced about Nov. 8, and will be sufficiently completed to be ready for use next April Conference. It projects thirty feet from the walls and goes all around the building, excepting where the organ stands. It is expected to seat 3000 people.

A four year old son and an eight year old daughter of brother Robert Leishman, of Wellsville, in the absence of the rest of the family, got to a chest where was a small vial of strychnine, of which they evidently partook. When the parents returned, the two children were in the agonies of death, dying in an hour afterward.

As the members of Morgan's Commercial College were returning from their trip to Ogden, three of the cars flew the track, which was completely torn up for two or three hundred yards, six or seven miles from Salt Lake City. The cars were slightly damaged, but none of the passengers were injured. The cause of the accident did not appear.

A pleasant social party was held at Doremus' Hall, 17th Ward, Jan. 21, by the officers of Companies E and F, 3rd Regiment Infantry, Nauvoo Legion. The Committee of Arrangements were Messrs. Charles South, Miles Williams and Edward W. Davies; Floor Manager, Major W. Broomhead. An excellent supper was provided by Captain E. W. Davies.

The Provo Branch of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society had elected the following officers for the present year—Board of Directors, residing at Provo, Andrew H. Scott, Daniel Graves, Peter Stubbs, Thos. Alman, D. W. Rogers, C. Twelves, H. C. Roger. Managing Board, residing at Santaquin, Wm. Dell; Payson, John H. Moore; Spanish Fork, C. H. Hales; Springville, Wm. Mendenhall; Pleasant Grove, J. Wadle; American Fork, John Duncan; Lehi, Wm. Taylor, sen. Alpine not returned.

Bishop Abram Hatch, of Heber City, reported no snow in Provo Valley when he left. Many of the brethren were lumbering successfully. A first-class saw mill had been built in Lake Kanyon by J. W. Witt. Three free schools had been established and were in successful operation. Two new schoolhouses had lately been built, one of which is a substantial rock structure. Two bridges were in course of erection across the Provo River. A large field was being taken up in the vicinity of Heber City. A water ditch, four miles in length, was being taken from the Provo to supply the field with water. There was an excellent opportunity for a few families to locate there, forty-one miles from Salt Lake City. Union and good feelings prevailed throughout the county.

SCRAPS OF NEWS.

Giuseppe Garibaldi, in 1849, visited in person every convent, and was present during the whole of the investigations. In all, without an exception, he found instruments of cruelty; and in all, without an exception, were vaults, plainly dedicated to the reception of the bones of infants. Statistics prove that in no city is there so great a

number of children born out of wedlock as in Rome; and it is in Rome also that the greatest number of infanticides take place.—"The Rule of the Monk."

The Pope says horse-racing shall be no longer heretical, but orthodox.——The King and Queen of Greece are to visit Denmark and Russia.——Mr. Whalley, M.P., is convinced that "there is no more important or urgent question than the abolition of the Church of England."——Sharp shock of earthquake at San Bernardino, Jan. 14.——Lord Cairns says in the Queen's speech there ought to have been "some notice taken of the distress which so unhappily prevailed in every part of the country."——Dr. Lee, late bishop of Manchester, cut off his eldest daughter entirely to the last, because she displeased him in marriage.——An Indiana man offered $75 for the privilege of hanging a criminal to whom he owed a grudge.——The Fiji Islands are an excellent cotton region, and many white people are settling them. They ask a protectorate from the United States, as England wants no more colonies.——Parsons are so poorly paid in the United States that "the young men of ability and force of character will not enter the ministry."——The Springfield "Republican" says, "There are three Indian squaws and a papoose living in a hut within five miles of the Boston state house." Only one papoose to three squaws! Have even the Indians taken up with Boston notions?——William Cook, of London, a stripling of 20 years, is the champion billiardist of England, having just beaten the veteran Roberts.——A 50 lb. salmon was recently caught in the Forth.——The Board of Works will oppose further street tramways until it is seen how those already sanctioned succeed.——A Leeds publican has been fined for having in his house an organ which played the Old Hundredth without a licence.——When a sick Chinese woman in San Francisco is pronounced beyond recovery, she must die, and is shut up in a room until she does.——The wheat of the southern provinces of Austria is richer in gelatine than that of any other country.——In the late French riots there were five or six deaths, 30 or 40 wounded, and 300 to 500 arrests.——Two-thirds of Havelberg, Germany, has been destroyed by fire.——Dreadful gunpowder explosion at Morfa collieries, Wales, 23 killed, several wounded.——A local paper says drunkenness in Liverpool goes up and down with the changes in the thermometer.——Austria has oaks 6 to 8 feet in diameter and 80 feet up to the lowest branches.——The "Daily News" says it is characteristic of the French that they refuse to increase and multiply.——A petition against the Contagious Diseases Acts of 1866 and 1869, praying that the said obnoxious acts may with all possible speed be repealed, has been signed by 2164 ladies of Stockton.——The number of wrecks reported the week ending Feb. 12 was 51, making for the present year a total of 277.——Southern California is afflicted with drouth.——In the U. S. House of Representatives, Jan. 19, a bill was introduced granting the right of way to the Utah Central Railroad Company.——Sweden is according to Dissenters and Jews the right of seats in the Reichstag, and to hold civil offices, except those of ministers of State.——Government is still economising by discharging dockyard workmen. Now if Government would kindly kill the discharged workmen and their families, a still further saving might be effected to the country—there would be so many fewer mouths to be filled.——The Greek Archbishop of Syra and Tenos has been made a D. L. at Cambridge and a D. D. at Oxford.——Crowds of beseeching and imploring men, women, and children, of all sorts and conditions, are turned away from the London divorce court doors. They are dreadfully eager to feast on the tit bits of scandal. "Reporters" appear, sufficient to fill an emigrant ship.——M. Lucien de Puydt has completed a survey for a short, safe, and easily and speedily constructed ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.——California rejects the Fifteenth Amendment by a large majority.——Col. Baker reports killing 173 Piegan Indians, destroying 44 lodges and winter supplies, and capturing over 300 horses in Montana.——The New York "World" says Senator Pomeroy is the most corrupt man in Congress.——Several persons in Paris and many in Russia have been frozen to death lately.——A tenant right meeting at Toome, near Derry, adopted the jolly resolution that the Government should confer on the people of Ireland the means and the power to purchase back their soil at its value.——Ice nearly suspended the navigation of the Thames last week.——The Treasury is prosecuting the father of the Welsh fasting girl.——Fearful weather in the channels and on the ocean lately.——Excessive doses of pink-root, as a remedy for worms, recently caused the death of a child at Tiverton.——Patrick Martin, of Galashiels, from bravado drank eight or nine half-gills of whisky, but he will never drink again.——The earnings of the Union Pacific Railway for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1869, amounted to $4,611,161 33.——Colorado is trying to get in the Union and take with it "nearly one-half of the Territory of Utah, though not a very large portion of her people."